

Security Council SC/5700 3277th Meeting

15 September 1993

NIGHT SUMMARY

SECURITY COUNCIL IMPOSES ARMS AND PETROLEUM EMBARGO AGAINST UNITA

Resolution 864 (1993) Also Extends UNAVEM II's Mandate for Three Months

The Security Council, with a view to prohibiting the supply to the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of arms

and related materiel, this evening decided to impose an arms and

oil embargo against the territory of Angola not controlled by the

Government. The embargo is to enter into force in 10 days unless a

cease-fire is established.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided that

all States should prevent the sale or supply of weapons, ammunition

and military equipment as well as petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through points of entry named by the

Government of Angola. The Council also expressed its readiness to

consider the imposition of further measures, including trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless an effective cease-fire was established by 1 November. It also decided to establish a committee to monitor the

sanctions.

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Unanimously adopting resolution 864 (1993), the Council also decided to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations a Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of three months, until 15 December. It reiterated its readiness to consider expanding substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process. Taking note of statements by UNITA that it was prepared to resume peace negotiations and cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans, the Council demanded that UNITA act accordingly. It strongly condemned the repeated attacks carried out by UNITA against United Nations personnel

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.19 humanitarian assistance.

Addressing the Council this evening, Venancio de Moura, Foreign Minister of Angola, said UNITA was responsible for the tragedy in Angola. People were exposed not only to the war imposed by UNITA but also to hunger that had attained such proportions that people were obliged to nourish themselves with human flesh to survive. The a time had come for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against UNITA. The Council should also seize and freeze UNITA's bank accounts; take all necessary measures to guarantee the delivery of Security Council - 2 - Press Release SC/5700 3277th Meeting, Night Summary 15 September 1993 humanitarian assistance; and demand that UNITA unconditionally free all Angolans and foreigners being held captive. Statements this evening were also made by the representatives of Nigeria, Egypt (also on behalf of the Organization of African Unity), Portugal, Brazil, China, Spain, Cape Verde, Djibouti, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Russian Federation, France, Hungary, Pakistan and New Zealand. Security Council Press Release SC/5700 3277th Meeting (Night) 15 September 1993

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this evening to consider the situation in Angola. It has before it a report of the Secretary-General in which he recommends extending the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of three months to allow the Organization to continue its mediation efforts and good offices activities. The cost associated with the extension of UNAVEM II's mandate, the Secretary-General estimates, would be some \$7.2 million. In the report (S/26434 and Add.1), the Secretary-General states that since he last reported to the Council on the matter on :

12 July (document S/26060) the grave situation in Angola has worsened further and has become particularly tragic in the humanitarian domain, which he describes as "catastrophic". It is estimated that more than 1,000 persons die every day from the direct or indirect effects of the war with the highest fatality rate of any conflict in the world.

Fierce fighting has continued and, in many respects, has intensified throughout the country, causing deep mutual mistrust and hindering peace efforts. So far, peace negotiations have not been resumed. "It is evident that an effective and lasting peace cannot be achieved through military force, and that this war only prolongs the suffering of the Angolan people and exacerbates the destruction of the country."

The Secretary-General strongly urges the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to

return to the negotiating table without delay in order to agree on

an immediate cease-fire which will also allow for the distribution

of desperately needed humanitarian assistance. He also recommends

that the Council confirm its readiness to take prompt action to

expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola, in the

event that significant progress is made in the peace process.

The Secretary-General reviews the intensive consultations pursued

by his Special Representative, Alioune Blondin Beye, in the last

two months that were aimed at relaunching the peace process in Angola. He states that experience on the ground has shown that

UNAVEM II's current number of international civil staff is seriously inadequate to carry out effectively the various

tasks

required under its mandate, especially that of mediation and good

offices. The report stresses the need to increase the number of

of
international civilian staff from 43 to at least 59. The need
to
improve and upgrade UNAVEM II's current voice and fax
communications capabilities is also stressed.
Addressing the humanitarian situation, the Secretary-General
states

that the implementation of relief operations in the interior of the country and in zones of active conflict, where the needs are particularly acute, has encountered serious difficulties. It has become obvious that additional measures should be taken to ensure that humanitarian assistance will reach the needy population throughout the country. The Secretary-General welcomes the international community's growing efforts -- especially those made by the Organization of African Unity's Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, the Heads of State of neighbouring countries and the three observer States (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States) -- in support of the search for a peaceful resolution to the Angolan conflict, and urges them to continue in those efforts. Security Council Press Release SC/5700 3277th Meeting (Night) 15

September 1993

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Also before the Council is a draft resolution (document S/26445)

which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992)

of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30

November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993

and 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434 and

Add.1) dated 13 September 1993,

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the
..political and military situation, and noting with
consternation the
further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian
situation,
"Deeply concerned that, despite its previous resolutions and
the
efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special
Representative, the peace talks remain suspended and a
cease-fire
has not been established,
,FWelcoming the joint statement issued in Lisbon on 10
September
1992 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian
Federation and
the United States of America, the three observer States to the
Angolan peace process,
"Welcoming also and supporting to that end the efforts of the
Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the
earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through
negotiations, and
stressing the importance it attaches thereto,
"Welcoming further the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on
Southern e
Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of Heads
of
State of neighbouring countries to facilitate the resumption
of the
peace process in Angola,
"Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective
United
Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace
process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos
de
Paz",
"Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and
territorial
integrity of Angola,
"A
"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434)
dated 13
September 1993 and decides to extend the existing mandate of
the
United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a
period
of three months, until 15 December 1993;
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promptly, at

any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the

event of significant progress in the peace process;

"3. Reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and

mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the

goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process

for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

"4. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola

to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with

the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard welcomes the provision of

assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic

process;

"6. Reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly

the results at the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and

abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

"7. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and again demands that:

UNITA immediately cease such actions;

"8. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional

territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations

which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and

delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas

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"9.9Reaffirms that SHCh Dccupation iS/a grave violation of the
"Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace
through
agreements and reconciliation;
"10. Stresses once again the fundamental need to reinitiate
without
delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a
view to
the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the
country
and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and
resolutions
of the Security Council;
"11. Takes note pf statements by UNITA that it is prepared to
resume peacei negotiations and demands that UNITA act
accordingly;
"12. Welcomes the further steps taken by the Secretary-General
to
implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;
"13. Strongly condemns the repeated attacks carried out by
against United Nations personnel working to provide
humanitarian
"14. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate
in
ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to
all
Angolans and demands that UNITA act accordingly;
"15. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all
necessary
measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II
personnel
as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief
operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of
international humanitarian law;
16. Demands that UNITA proceed immediately to the release of
all
foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from
any
action which might cause damage to foreign property;

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"Strongly condemning UNITA and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Council in its previous resolutions, "Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", "Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to UNITA, "Determining that, as a result of UNITA'S military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security, "Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, "17. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraph 19 to 25 below shall come into force ten days -after the date of adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General notifies the A Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the implementation of the "Acordos de y Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council; "18. Decides further that if, at any time, after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that UNITA has broken the cease-fire or ceased to participate constructively in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force immediately; "19. Decides, with a View to prohibiting all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related materiel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationalISx or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles

auu equipment auu spare parts Lor tne arorementioneu, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

"20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

"21. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by this resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

"22. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

"(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below; i

"(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

"(c) To consider information brought to its attention by

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and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

"(d) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to 'it regarding alleged violations of the 12 "x

measures imposed by paragraph 19 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

"(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

"23. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of established in paragraph 22 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including the present resolution;

"24. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1993 on the measures they have adopted in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 19;

"25. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 22 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

"26. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, inter alia, trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

IBRAHIM A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) said that despite the untiring efforts of the international community, peace in that country continued to be as elusive as ever. Particularly disturbing was the fact that due to the intensification of fighting in several parts of the country, the delivery of humanitarian assistance had been adversely affected.

In light of the dreadful situation prevailing in Angola, he said, the international community had a duty and an obligation to take immediate and drastic action. It must not allow itself to be held hostage to the intransigence of a party to the conflict, determined to prolong the suffering of the ordinary people of Angola and sabotage international commitment. The people of Angola did not deserve to continue to live in a perpetual state of fear for their life and property.

He welcomed the draft resolution before the Council, and commended it for unanimous adoption. The international community must state in the strongest terms to the rebel party -- UNITA -- that its patience was running out and that UNITA must make visible and credible efforts to assist, rather than impede, the peace process.

The UNITA, in particular its leadership, must take responsibility for the prolongation of the conflict and the attendant misery and death, he said. The UNITA needed to be told clearly that no legitimate alternative existed for the pursuit of peace in Angola outside the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and the United Nations.

The schemes for further action contained in the draft resolution, particularly the imposition of sanctions, were critical for galvanizing the peace process and achieving a lasting peace in Angola. He urged all members of the international community to cooperate in the full implementation of the text's provisions and

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negotccords. The Council must, therefore, act accordingly. The solution to the Angolan conflict would have to be found in a negotiated settlement leading to genuine national reconciliation.

There was no concrete evidence that Mr. Savimbi shared that position. By not accepting the results of the elections, UNITA had

negated the expectations raised during the elections for a peaceful

and prosperous future.

The tragic humanitarian situation in Angola, which was worsening

every day, far surpassed in agony, death and suffering all other

present conflicts. The continued disruption of the distribution of

humanitarian relief was unacceptable. All foreigners held captive

by UNITA must be released immediately.

Portugal supported the draft resolution and hoped that it would

lead to a prompt resumption of negotiations, carried out in good

faith, that would lead to the full implementation of the

"Acordos

de Paz" and the acceptance of the 1992 election results. The draft

clearly demonstrated the Council's resolve to take action.

The PRESIDENT then put the draft resolution to a vote.

LUIZ AUGUSTO DE ARAUJO CASTRO (Brazil) said the persistence of armed conflict in Angola, which had brought about a humanitarian

crisis of tragic proportions, called for urgent action on the part

of the international community. The Security Council must take strong measures to bring an end to the destructive fratricidal conflict in that country.

The continued readiness of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement had already been recognized by the Council. The

UNITA, however, lacked the requisite political will to accept the

existing legal and political framework for peace and national reconciliation and to work within that context to allow the peace

process to be resumed.

, The door remained open for UNITA to play a constructive role

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on the
basis of peaceful negotiations and democratic participation.
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the UNITA leadership must understand that the United Nations
would
not turn a blind eye to violations of Security Council
resolutions.
The Organization would be betraying its most basic principles
if it '
were to allow force to prevail over the rule of law. The
conditions
set out in the last Council resolution on Angola had clearly
not
been met. An effective cease-fire had not been established and
no
agreement had been reached for the full implementation of the
Peace
Accords.
Under such circumstance, he said, the Council must exercise
its
responsibilities. The draft resolution before the Council
included
the imposition of strong sanctions which were aimed at ending
UNITA's military actions. The imposition of such strogg
measures,
under Chapter VII of the Charter, was an extraordinary deola,
especially UNITA, to cooperate fully with UNAVEM II, to
comprehensively implement the Peace Accords and the relevant
Council resolutions; and to to create necessary conditions tr
the
avaneement o the peace process, and the realization of
nationald
reconciliation. China would support the draft resolution, he
said;
as it also supported the extension of UNAVEM II's mandate and
the
role the Mission was playing in the settlement of the Angolan
question.
JUAN ANTONIO YA EZ-BARNUEVO (Spain) said the wishes of the
Angolan '
people had been freely expressed through the ballot boxes.
Unfortunately UNITA had not respected those wishes. The
Council had
several times expressed its cOndemnation of UNITA's actions.
The
draft resolution before the CounCil today opened a new
chapter. Two
months ago the Council had adopted a resolution warning that
such
action would be taken if negotiations were not restarted. "Our
patience has come to an end", he said. The time had come to
take
appropriate measures to confront UNITA's intransigence.
The tragedy of Angola was the responsibility of UNITA and its

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"27. Expresses also its readiness to review the measures in the present resolution if the Secretary-General reports to the Council m that an effective cease-fire has been established and that substantial progress has been achieved towards the full implementation of the "Acordos' de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case Foreign Minister of Angola said no progress had been made since the last Council resolution on Angola was adopted "to end the hostilities: impose a mandatory, total embargo on the sale or supply of arms and any other form of military assistance to_ UNITA. Further, it should require that all countries prohibit the .sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to UNITA; and close UNITA offices or any other form of representation and ban any political and propagandistic activities by it.

The Council should seize and freeze UNITA's bank accounts; assistance to the needy population throughout the entire country; and demand that UNITA respect human rights and unconditionally free all Angolans and foreigners being held captive. Lastly, the Council should call upon the international community to contribute generously to the humanitarian emergency plan of assistance for Angola.

For the Council to refuse to take such measures, he said, would be a shirking of its duty and would set a bad example for the rising young democracies of Africa and the world.

Security Council Press Release SC/5700 3277th Meeting (Night)
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September 1993

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